THE CAROLINA SPARTAN

BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER.

Devoted to Southern Rights, Politics, Agriculture, and Miscellany.

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THE CAROLINA SPARTAN. BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER.

T. O. P. VERNON, Associate Editor.

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CAROLINA SPARTAN

To a Mistress-In her Hoops.

Adored and divinest of creatures,
My affection you never can doubt,
But life is two-fold, say the preachers—
The world of within and without.
The law of a lover's allegiance

Is beauty, not fashion or pride, And the heart may be shocked from obedience By what's a mere world of outside Your path's like the course of a comet.

Requiring a very wide berth:
And whatever's therein must fly from it, If it be to the ends of the earth.

It is fear makes a coward of affection, And so terribly great are your charms
I have said, on the fullest reflection,
You can never return to my arms!

Love at best is a hazardous venture, And 'twere folly to follow a day An angel who never can enter The straight and the narrow way. To wonder is certainly humane,
And the only conclusion is this:
That in such a whole world of a woman,

There is something more than a miss So accept the farewells of a lover, Whose heart may be yours till he dies,
Though his little attentions are over,
And he trembles at one of your sighs—(size;)
But let me not call you cold-hearted,

For I know that your nature is warm,
And the process by which we are parted
Is purely a matter of form! [Boston Post.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. Friends and fellow citizens! Providence has east over. We have prospered under it beyond all example or precedent. We shall continue prosperous if we do not despise our own mercies. There is no reason why we of the North should wage a proportional warfare against the S. perpetual warfare against the South. They have not wronged us, but have faithfully fulfilled their part of the stipulations of the national compact. Have we done the same towards them! Should Have we done the same towards them? Should the Black Republicans get into power, they would instantly repeal the ingrive slave law, or so amend it as to render it inoperative. In either case they would deliberately violate a stipulation of the Constitution, deemed so important by the South, that without it the Union could not have been formed. This is a matter of history, and cannot be granted. The deliberate of history, and cannot be granted. The deliberate of history and cannot be gamend. The deliberate and continued violation of one stipulation of a correnant is virtually a breach of the whole. How much better to live up to our engagements until honorably discharged from them.

As treen is, the South are invaluable to us. As proceeding the could do us was missibility in the could be used to be used to be used to us the could be used to use the could be u ways. Wars between us and them would be as frequent and as bloody as between Judea and the Ten Tribes. In short, both sections would be, in an important sense, unlone. The Union cannot be maintained by force, as proposed by the Black Republicans. It must be voluntary—the result of mutual kindness, respect, and good will. Every offensive world every wards

offensive word, every wanton accusation, every breach of brotherly kindness, manifested by one section of the country towards another, is a blow aimed at the Union of the States. And what a torrent of vilidication of the South has been beliefed forth by Northern presses and pulpits within the past five years! What misrepresentations! What uncharitableness! Why, there is not a foreign na-tion on the face of the earth that we have treated half so badly within the same period. All foreign nations put together have not been subjected to a tithe of the abuse which has been heaped upon our bfethren of the South—our compatriots, who have stood by us shoulder to shoulder in every war, and who are ready to stand by us to the death The South has not changed its relations to slavery since the Union was formed. They stand whe rather, a portion of the North, now combined un-der the abused name of "Republicans." It is these Black Republicans who are making war upon their partners, whom they have vowed to love and cherpartners, whom they have vowed to love and ener-ish. It is they who are sowing dissensions and heart-burnings all over the land, which it will take years, if not centuries, to heal. Fellow citzens! merchants of New York! will any of you help such a party into power? In the days of the Revolution s glorious results (the Union under which we

live and prosper,) the merchants were foremost in making pecuniary sucrifices to secure its accom-plishment. Will the merchants of this day, and of this commercial emporium, aid in destroying the templa which their fathers reared at such an enor mous cost of blood and treasure? Will they not rather frown down the treason of the traitors by rolling up such a majority for the only man who has any chance of defeating the Black Republican canany chance of defeating the Black Republican can-didate, as shall carry dismay into the hearts of all sectionalists, and show to the world that New York city at least is determined to stand by "the Un.on, one and indivisible, now and forever." We seem to hear the shout from 40,000 or 50,000 citizens of this metropolis, like the voice of many waters, "Ay! Ay! the Union, now and forever, one and indivisible. Down with the Sectionalists, under whatever flag they sail. Down with them." Amen: so let it be.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NATIONAL AMERICANISM IN PENNSYLVANIA -The following resolutions passed the Fillmore and Douelson Executive State Committee October 17, by a majority of 20 in the committee, composed of

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to make any alteration in the Fillmore and Conelson electoral ticket in this State, and we are firmly convinced giving the State to Mr. Buchanan instead of defeating him.

Resolved, That we decline to accept either of the propositions of the North American State Central Committee, satisfied that the electoral ticket already in the field is the only one on which all op ed to Mr. Buchanan can successfully unite, and pledging it to the uncompromising opposition and defeat, under any and all circumstances, of his elec-

This action renders any further union of the Fremont and Filimore parties in Pennsylvania impossible, The original electoral ticket will be run.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY .- Governor Izard, of Nebraska, in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Assembly, has issued a proclamation for an election Assembly, has issued a proclamation for an election to be held in the soveral counties in that Territory on the first Tuesday in November, for thirteen members of the Council, thirty-five members of the House of Representatives, and three County Com-

The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Whig of Friday last says that it had been snowing in that place for two or three days previous.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

As far as heard from the following members have been returned to the Legislature by the recent ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, -Senate-J. F. Mar-

shall; House—A. M. Smith, S. McGowan, T. Thomson, J. K. Vance and R. A. Griffin. Andreson District.—House—G. Scaborn, B. Hardy, A. Broyles and S. G. Earle.
Barnwell District.—House—S. H. Evans, J. E. Tob.n, D. H. Rice and J. J. Ryan.
CRESTERFIELD DISTRICT.—House—Alexander McOngen.—Excelled.

McQueen, — English. CLARENDON.—House—S. W. Nelson and J.

CHESTER DISTRICT.—Senate—Sam'l McAliley; House—C. D. Melton, W. P. Gill, and J. H.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Senate—Thomas M. Wag-

CHRIST CHURCH.—Senate—Thomas M. Wagner; House—D. Bailey.

DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—Senate—J. P. Zimmerman; House—D. G. Wood, R. L. Hart and S. H. Wilds.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.—House—Z. W. Carwle, Jas. Blackwell, M. C. M. Hammond, W. Gregg, Robert Merriweather and Abram Jones.

FAIRFIELD.—Senate—N. A. Peay; House—R. B. Boylston, H. H. Clarke and Wm. Bratton.

GREENVILE DISTRICT.—Senate—J. L. West-

R. B. Boylston, H. H. Clarke and Wm. Bratton.
Greenville District.—Senate—J. L. Westmoreland; House—J. W. Stokes, B. F. Perry,
W. A. Mooney and Nathaniel Morgan.
Horry District.—Senate—James Beaty,
House—W. J. Graham.
Kersuaw District.—Senate—James Chesnot, Junior; House—Wm. M. Shannon and A. LAURENS DISTRICT .- House-A. C. Fuller,

LAGRENS DISTRICT.—House—A. C. Fuller, J. Hudgens, H. Carter and C. P. Sullivan. LANCASTER DISTRICT.—Senate—George McC. Witherspoon; House—W. C. Cauthen and J. T. K. Belk. Lexington .- Senate -John Fox; House-G.

Muller and Jacob Swygart.

Marlbono District — House—A. G. Johnson and P. B. McLaurin.

Marton District. Senate—Benjamin Gause;

House—W. S. Mullins, Levi Legett and John

N. M. Call

NEWBERRY. - Senate -- A. C. Garlington; House -- L. J. Jones, T. B. Ratherford and G. G. De-Walt.

Walt,
ORANGE PARISH.—Senate—Donald R. Barton;
House—Dr. J. H. O'Cain and John H. Felder.
PIKENS DISTRICT.—House—J. A. Doyle, J. A.
Easley, Jr., and J. H. Ambier.
PRINCE WILLIAMS.—House—William F. Wiley and George P. Eiliot.
RICHLAND DISTRICT.—House—Wade Hampton, Jr., Wm. Wallace, W. S. Goodwyn and Allen J. Green.

J. Green.
SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.—House.—J. W. Miller, J. Winsmith, O. E. Edwards, James Farrow and O. P. Eurle.

and O. P. Eurle,
Sumter District.—House—J. T. Green, J.
D. Blanding and A. C. Spain.
St. Philips and St. Michaels.—Senate—W.
D. Porter; House—R. Yeadon, J. Johnson, Jr.,
J. Simmons, T. Y. Simmons, Jr., W. G. De-Sanssure, N. Mitchell, E. McCrady, F. D. Richardson, J. C. Blum, C. G. Memminger, J. J.
Lucas, H. C. King, E. M. Whiting, J. J. Pope,
Jr., J. J. McCarter, J. J. Pettigrew, F. Lance

Jr., J. J. McCarter, J. J. Pettigrew, F. Lance and R. W. Seymour.

St. James Santee.—Senate—A. Mazyck; House.—A. J. McClellan

St. Stephens Parish.—Senate—Peter P. Bonneau; House—P. E. Porcher.

St. Pauls Parish—Colleton.—Senate—B. Perry; House—J. C. Whalov.

St. Andrews Parish.—Senate—W. I. Bull: House—W. W. McLeod.

St. Matthews.—House—Olin M. Dantzler.

St. George's Parish.—House—William M. Shuler.

V. G. Green and Jesse DuBose, Sr. Pereas.—Senat — Aquilla R. Johnston, House—Henry C. Smart and John P. Ray. Sr. Helena.—House—Joseph D. Pope.

St. Luke -Senate-R. L. Tillinghast; House -Hanning Kirk.
Union District.—Senate—J. F. Gist; House -J. M. Gadberry, Robert Beatty and Thos. B

YORK DISTRICT .- Senate -- R. G. McCaw-House-J. C. Chambers, W. C. Black, A. White and Edward Moore.

THE SOUNDINGS FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH -The following account, written by an officer of the United States stemmer Arctic, in relation to the soundings for the Atlantic telegraph, addressed t the editor of the Illustrated London News, will be

read with interest:
"Not a single rock has been met with, not a partiele of gravel or sand has been brought up, but a appears as it Nature had provided a bed 'soit as a snow bank,' to use Maury's own words, for the ex

ress purpose of receiving a telegraph cable. 'Lient. Berryman says that he is satisfied that the lead, with the sounding apparatus, has frequently buried itself ten or filteen feet deep in this soft wise sink, and imbed itself in a similar manner. The greatest depth attained has been two thousand and seventy fathoms, about two and a third miles;) but perhaps the most remarkable and at the same time the most satisfactory result is the perfect confirmation which these soundings give of the opinion of Lt. Maury as to the existence of a great flat or level at the bottom of the ocean, unparalleled by anything on the surface of the earth, and which he proposes to name 'The Telegraph Plateau.' For more than thirteen hundred miles the bottom of the Atlantic, in the direct line of our track, is found by these soundings to present an almost unbroken level plain. Nature has thus placed no obstacle in t way of this great undertaking which may not by cautious perseverance be overcome; nay, rather, (if we except the enormous length of the cable which followed by the Atlantic cable presents absolutely fewer engineering difficulties than the shorter route (though more complex, from the nature of the bot-tom) on which the Mediterranean cable must be

THE WORK OF ONE DAY .- The Boston Travel ler says that the Associated Press of the United States are making the most extensive and thorough preparations to collect from all parts of the Union this side of the Rocky Mountains the result of the Presidential election on the fourth day of next mouth. In the State of Pennsylvania, for instance, there is a very large extent of territory with, in many places, bad roads. In this State alone several thousand dollars will be expended, and if there is no failure of agents, a decisive indication of the result there will, at an early hour the next morning be obtained. norning, be obtained. The same may be said as the polls close on the fourth day of November next, in all parts of the Union the work will begin. Horses, locomotives and electric telegraph will col-lect and carry to a common centre the returns of the various States, where they will be put into shape and again transmitted to every State and city of the Union traversed by the telegraphic wire.

WATER PROOF TISSUES -Payne, the celebrated French chemist, has given this receipe for rendering tissues water-proof: Dissolve two pounds and a half of alum in four gallons of water; dis in a separate vessel, the same weight of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water. When both are theroughly dissolved, mix the solutions together, and when the sulphate of lead resulting from this mixture has been percipitated to the bottom of the vessel under the form of powder, pour off the solution and plunge into it the tissue to be render

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION .- All America

The Pennsylvania Election.—All Americal now awaits in breathless suspense—if the noise of a thousand mass-meeting orators can be so lescribed—the great event of the election, and Pennsylvania is the principal battle ground on which the contest is being fought. "Mass meetings are held in all parts of the State," says our correspondent, "and all the most available stomp orators are imported in, with appointments made for them weeks ahead." If Pennsylvania is true to its history, its vote ought not to be undecided in such a contest as the present one, and William Penn, the Quaker, ought to be allowed to speak out of the grave in favor of the non-extensionist candidate.

favor of the non-extensionist candidate.

Some letters have appeared in our columns lately to the effect that we have been mistaken in supposing that the northern States are so serious on the slavery question, and that these States will never do anything which will involve the slighest risk of do anything which will involve the slighest risk of a dissolution of the Union, and that those who spread these reports about them are abolitionist fanatics. The general purport of these letters is, that "the North" loves the Union first and freedom next, and that, while it will welcome any relief of slavery that comes without the slightest political danger, it will never make political sacrifices for it. Such a view of the policy of "the North" makes very little difference between the Northern or the

very little difference between the Northern, or the Republican, and the democratic party. The democratic party does not like slavery in itself, but it allies itself with it for the sake of the American Union and American greatness. The Union is, according to this account, the first consideration with all the great American parties; and, so long as the Union is bolstered up, we are told that "the North" is, after all, comparatively cool and indiffer-ent on the question of slavery. But the very facts of the last American Congress and the temporary dead lock tell a different story from this, and we hope the forthcoming Presidential election will tell the same.—London Times, October 1.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. -The f llowing is a summary of the laws and constitutional re-quirements in the election of a President and Vice President:
1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the

first Monday of November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in Deember and east their votes. They then sign three certificates—send a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the President of the Senate at Washington belove the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the electors

as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.

4. The Governor gives notice to electors of their 4. The Governor gives notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December, 5. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns and presentatives.

returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of elec-tors, shall be President.

6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest return-

ed. The members of the House, by States, form

the members of the House, by States, form themselves into Electoral Committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State—each State having only one vote.

7. If netilier of the candidates get a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice-

President shall act as President.

S. If the people do not elect through their Electors a Vice-President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from the two high-

est candidates returned to them by the electors.

A Sensible Man.—The Hon. John M. Botts, in declining to accept a challenge from R. A. Pry-or, esq., to fight a duel, makes the following sensible

to me, and I am sure I should derive no comfort fatherless-therefore I have no desire to take it; whilst my own life is not only of value to me, but indsp usable to the support and happiness of my tamily, and I hope to be useful to my country—therefore I am not disposed to place it at your disposal."

The Poetry of Commerce. The Hon. Edward Everett, whose bril-

lliant genius gives a golden tinge of poetry to everything it touches, thus speaks of Commerce in his late beautiful speech at the Peabody testimonial:

"Track its history for a moment from the earliest period. In the infancy of the world its caravans, like gigantic silkworms, went creeping through the arid wastes of Asia and Africa with their infinitesimal legs, and bound the human family together in those vast regions as they bind it together now. Its colonial establishments scattered the Grecian culture all round the shores of the Mediterranean, and carried the adventurers of Tyre and Carthage to the North of Europe and the South of Africa. The walled cities of the middle ages prevented the arts and refinements of life from being trampled out of existence under the iron heei of the feudal powers. The Hanse Towns were the bulwark of liberty and property in the north and west of Europe for ages. The germ of the representative system sprang from the municipal franchises of the bor onglis. At the revival of letters the merchant princes of Florence received the fugitive arts of Greece into their palaces. The spirit of commercial adventure produced that movement in the fifteenth century which carried Columbus to America, and Vasco di Gama around the Cape of Good Hope. The deep foundations of the modern system of international law were baid in interests and rights of commerce, and the

necessity of protecting them. "Commerce sprinkled the treasures of the newly found Indies throughout the Western nations; it nerved the arm of civil world-it gradually carried the colonial No matter in what region a desirable proidence, or fabricated by human skill; it may all up for the service of man.

Israelities in the United States. Among the multitudinous peoples that

make up the American public, there is none more surrounded with interest than that portion comprising the children of Israel. In a very few years the insignificant part which they once constituted has increased to perhaps over a quarter of a million, mostly, it is believed of German birth, and at the present time they have synagogues in all of our larger cities, to which, in obedience to their ancient laws, the devout throng at festive seasons such as that which they have just celebrated. They are among the most frugal of our city population, and in most instances exhibit a capacity and emulation for good citizenship unexcelled by any class among us. In the city of Baltimore they have four synagogues, and a large number of those who adhere to the ancient customs are scattered through our midst. Adhering rigidly to the landmarks of a faith that was founded in holiness when the Chaldean worshipped the "host of heaven" in the alluvial plains of Mesopotamia and Egypt grovelled in its infancy around the muddy idols of the Nile, they possess a bond of union which, while it ex empts them from degenerating into a faction to be used politically or socially by the designing of other organizations, facilitates that united and intelligent action in matters of their own welfare which has been taught them by the persecutions of past ages, resulting alike from the lawlessness of clamoring mobs, and the harsh hand of avaricious despotism. In this is possibly to be found the reason why the children of Israel have so truthfully discerned and firmly resisted the blandishments of any political party which tended to bring them as a class into a conflict of national prejudices. We can bear cheerful testimony that they avoided any such alliances in ou midst, and if we may be allowed to argue from their conduct here what, by parity of reasoning, it must be elsewhere, there is no class of our people, comprising so large a proportion of adopted citizens, who exercise he franchise legally vested in them with a more single aim to the welfare of the country which has opened its doors to their persecuted race, and which they have chosen

as the home of their adoption.

But our object in pursuing these reflec ions was not to utter a panegyric on our Hebrew fellow citizens, but to place before the reader a brief glimpse of their condition in the United States from a contemporary journal, the New York Express.

That paper remarks: "Hidden away, as it were, behind the great mass of our Christian inhabitants, here is a very large population of Jews; people shut up almost in themselves, pre-serving their own customs, practicing their own sublime and glorious religion, and keeping up quietly, but faithfully, the cere monies and traditions that have come down to them for their forefathers. Observing their Sabbath, when all the rest of our "Your life could not be the value of a pin's point population is busily engaged in traffic and business, the Jews have but few Christians the synagogues remaining closed upon Sunday, when people so disposed usually investigate the religious ceremonies of their neighbors, but a small portion of our citi zens comparatively know anything about the very interesting Jewish ceremonial law

and practices." "The number of Jews in the United States exceeds a quarter of a million, and in the State of New York there are about orty thousand, of whom nearly seven eighths reside in the Empire City. This stimate is arrived at not by any censusthe taking of which is forbidden in the Jewish law-but by the amount of unleavened bread consumed at the season of the Pa-sover. At that time, for one week, no Jew is permitted to eat leavened bread, The Passover bread is baked in large pub c ovens, and is dealt out to all applying amilies at the rate of five pounds for every man, woman and child. By the law the are all obliged to eat it, and we understand hat but very few - perhaps not five hu dred n the whole country-neglect to fulfil their obligations in this particular. Therefore, by the amount of Passover bread consumed t is very easy to compute the number of the faithful children of Israel in the coun-

"In New York city the Jews posses twenty synagogues, besides one in Wiliamsburg and one in Brooklyn. Several of these synagogues, for size and architectural beauty, will bear comparison with the churches of the Christian denominations. The principal ones are situated in Crosby, Green, Norfolk, Wooster, Clinton and East Twelftl: streets. In West 28th street there is a large and well conducted Jewish Hos pital, and ably taught schools are attached o several of the synagogues .- Bultimore

and religious liberty in the Protestant tral point, if not a central sun, around which the whole universe revolves. Maed system of Europe to the ends of the earth ler, who is unquestionably one of the great-But why should we dwell on the past? come to the conclusion that, Aloyane, the tion of the present day but the world-wide Pleiades, now occupies the centre of graviextension of commercial intercourse, by ty, and is at present the grand central which all the products of the earth and of sun around which the whole starry unithe ocean, of the soil, the mine, of the verse revolves. This is one of the most inloom, of the forge, of bounteous nature, teresting and important astronomical ancreative art and untiring industry, are nouncements ever made, though it is very brought by the agencies of commerce into likely that, but for the eminent scientific as visionary. Another interesting stateduct is bestowed on man by a liberal prov- ment in this connexion is made by Mr. Thompson, one of the physicists who, with clothe the hills of China with its fragrant Carnot, Soule, Meyer, and others, has largefoliage; it may glitter in the goiden sands ly contributed toward establishing the relaof California; it may wallow in the depths tions between heat and mechanical force, of the Arctic seas; it may ripen and whiten and who has extended his researches to the in the fertile plains of the sunny South; it heat emitted by the sun; which heat, he may spring forth from the flying shuttles of observes, corresponds to a development of Manchester in England, or Manchester in mechanical force, which, in the space of few minutes, and hang it in the air to dry. Twenty thousand thaues are now being prepared in this
manner for the French army.

America—the great world magnate of about one hundred years, is equivalent to the whole active force required to produce all up for the service of man." the movement of all the planets.

AN ELEGANT CUISINE.—The annexed account of a splendid kitchen we obtain from the Paris correspondent of one of the Eastern papers. The French lady must be himself acquainted with the military capasome such character as Theresa in the Wil helm Meister of Gothe, who therein poet-

ises housewifery at a most extravagant rate:
There resides in the Rue de la Chaussee In one of these visits he became acquainta single apartment in her house more elegant than all the rest combined. This company with a number of French, Gergrand apartment is-the kitchen. Whenever this lady receives company, all sorts of ingenious plans are formed and every dequite twenty years of age—he had already scription of little artifices employed to inthem, to have a peep at this den, generally kept as much as possible in the back ground for obvious reasons. (Nothing is so disgusting to a true epicure as the smell of cookery.) In most houses, therefore, the multiplied in his path, had made his way kitchen is as far distant from the drawing-

room as possible. In this instance, on the contrary, the local topography is so arranged, that many persons wishing to go out, mistake the door, and just as they are about hastily cess. Mr. Lovell answered that Congress backing out, are accosted by the most dazzling of cooks, who eries, with a smiling air, "It's the kitchen, Monsieur, (or Madan.e.) there's no harm! Walk in, if you please!" By this time the glance of the visitor has taken in all sorts of unexpected things hung around the room, and he is induced to enter this curious boudoir kitchen. The walls and the floor are composed of mosaic bricks of numerous colors, the prevailing being blue and white. Gas burners issue from rare and beautiful china saucers, or burn through the artificial wicks my of the United States. It was at a pub

of antique lamps. The dressers and closets are covered with and one utensils of the cuisine, all shining with dazzling polish; the kitchen girl being a Highland lass, who spares neither brick dust nor muscle in keeping up the proud reputation for cleanliness of her country. What is most surpriring in this model kitchen is to see the sauce pans and gridirons, bright as so many new matches, hung up with rose colored ribbons. Evidently these utensils consume more ribbon than even Madame's bonnet.

A short time ago the friends of the pro

prietress of this simple establishment begged her to give a breakfast in this elegant kitchen. She consented on one condition: the guests should, themselves, cook the breakfast they were to est, and afterwards they were to wash the dishes and put everything back in the same order in which they found it. The stipulation was stoically accepted. Two ladies who have four to five undred thousand francs a year to spend, the lady of an admiral, a duchess, and the wives of two foreign ministers, were present on the occasion and took part in the novel proceedings. The dishwashing of these fashionable butterflies must have been amus-

under the high altar are deposited the reassassinated in the Palace hard by. A ed me admission into the crypt. Descending a few steps, I entered a small place, some twenty feet long, quite light and whitewashed, and which smelt and looked and close by, in a narrow opening in the nained of the renowned conqueror of Peru. He has still on him the clothes and shoes which he wore at the time of his assassinaso that no features are discernible. The ternoon,-Northern (Scotland) Ensign. ody is covered with the remains of what was white linen, swathed round him, but the dust of centuries has collected on it, and turned it to a light brown color, and it alis placed on a narrow piece of plank, in a sloping position, and has been placed in this hole merely to put it out of the way. The folks in Lima do not think anything of the remains of poor Pizarro, and I dare say that a little money, judiciously invested, would procure for any curiosity-hunter Sidney to Southampton.

THE RINGS OF SATURN .- - In the recently issued work entitled "The New Theory of Creation and Deluge," it is stated that it is probable that the rings which surround Saturn are composed of water, snow, or ice, which at some future time may descend THE CENTRAL SUN, -All scientific men and deluge that planet, as ours was deluged have maintained that there must be a cen- in the days of Noah. It would now appear that such an event is likely to take place sooner than was anticipated; for Sir David Brewster says that Mr. Otto Stuve and with it the elements of future indepen est astronomers ever known, has given this and Mr. Bond have lately studied with the dent, civilized republican governments, subject his special attention; and he has great Munich telescope, at the Observatory of Pulkaway, the third ring of Saturn, What is it that gives vigor to the civiliza- principal star in the group known as the which Mr. Lanette and Mr. Bond discovered to be fluid; and that these astronomers are of opinion that this fluid ring is not of very recent formation; that it is not subject to rapid change, and they have come to th extraordinary conclusion that the inner border of the ring has since the time of Huggins been gradually approaching to the universal market of demand and supply? position of the author, it would be treated the body of Saturn, and that we may expect, sooner or later, perhaps in a dozen of years, to see the rings united with the body

> AN ENGLISH MISER.-Daniel Dancer. when he had £3,000 a-year, used to beg a pinch of snuff from all his friends, and when his box was full, bartered its contents for a tallow candle. But his parsimonious ingenuity appears contemptible in comparison with that of the Russian miser, who learned to bark that he might avoid the ex- asked the enlogist. "Last night against a she will never want to enter the maritime nense of keeping a dog.

LAFAYETTE.—During his encampment in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Washbilities of the place, and its surrounding country, and directing the construction of

d'Antin, in Paris, a worthy lady who makes ed with the young Marquis de Layfaette, who had recently arrived from France in man and Polish officers, among whom was been married nearly three years to a lady duce their guests, without actually asking of rank and fortune. Full of the romance of liberty, he had torn himself from his youthful bride, turned his back upon the gayeties and splendors of a court, and, in defiance of impediments and difficulties

to America to join its hazardous fortunes. He sent in his letters of recommendation to Mr. Lovell, chairman of the committee was embarrassed by a number of foreign applications, many without merit. Lafayette immediately sent in the following note: "After my sacrifices, I have the right to ask two favors: one is to serve at my own expense; the other is to commence by serving as a volunteer." This simple appeal had its effect; it called attention to his peculiar case, and Congress resolved on the 31st of July, that, in consideration of his zeal, his fourth of a cent per pound. illustrious family and connections, he should have the rank of Major General in the aric dinner where a number of members of Congress were present that Lafayette first burnished copper, and contain the thousand and one utensils of the cuisine, all shining him, he said, from the officers who sur-

rounded him, by his commanding air and Washington took him aside, complimented him in a gracious manner on his disinterested zeal and the generosity of his conduct, and invited him to make his headquarters his home. "I cannot promise you the luxuries of a court," said he, "but as you have become an American soldier, you fare of an American army."

three weeks ago, and taken ashore at Nybster, some twelve miles from Wick. seems that the whale was not drifted dead from the Greenland Seas, but that he had fallen in single combat with another monster of the seas. The conflict, which took place about a mile and a half from the shore, and which was witnessed from the land by a number of fishermen and others, is described as having been protracted and bloody. The two mons'ers ke, t battling with each other, at times with their heads mendous spray for a distance of many yards. THE TOMB OF PIZARRO.—In the crypt After a fierce and close encounter they would each retreat for a considerable dis mains of the celebrated Pizarro, who was tance, and after a brief rest would again meet in collision, approaching each other small piece of silver, which I dropped into with locomotive speed at the rate of some the hand of the attending sacristan, procurtwenty or thirty miles an hour. On recovering from the stunning effects of such an attack they would again resume the fight, rising up into the water, springing up from ten to twenty feet, and coming down so much like a comfortable wine cellar, that on each other with fearful violence. Mean-I caught myself more than once looking while, the sea for some distance round round for the bins and bottles. The first about had assumed a red color, indicating object I saw was a large square tomb, surthat an immense quantity of blood had been mounted by the erect figure of an abbott, shed. For two hours the battle was prolonged; at the close of which one of the wall, I noticed what appeared to me to be whales became motionless, and the other a collection of dusty rags, but a closer in retired from the field of hattle. Next spection proved that this was all that re | morning the whale referred to was found not far from the spot where the engagement took place, and from various marks on his body, including a broken jaw bone, tion. Of course his body is nothing but a there is no reason to doubt that he was one skeleton covered with dried flesh and skin, of the two belligerents of the previous af-

GENERAL TODTLEBEN'S FATHER IN LAW. -- How he Loves his Daughter .-- A letter from Moscow, published in the London most pulverizes when touched. The body Globe, says: You perhaps know the pretty story about Todtleben's wife and father in-law. The latter, a rich merchant of the name of Hanf, did not much like his daughter's marriage with the yound cadet of engineers. During the siege of Sebastopol, other food, and that, too, in a shorter time however, thick and fast came the tidings than on the most nutritious grains. In an which blotted out the lieutenant, the cap- experiment made to test the value of the the whole of his remains .- A Ramble from tain, the colonel, and gave Hanf a general for a son in law. "Daughter, I love Todtleben for your sake," says the worthy merchant. Suddenly Hanf himself was crea- brood were also confined at the same time ted a baron by Nicholas, in consideration of the son-in law's services. The new noble articles, but with one pint of very finely forthwith had an inscription attached to the front of his dwelling, from which he re- and potatoes; they had also a plentiful supmoved his business, (it had till then been ply of broken charcoal in their pen. The carried on there;) the inscription ran thus: eight were killed on the same day, and "House of the Baron Hanf." One day two there was a difference of one and a half officers called at Todtleben's and asked "Was Madame at home?" entering before the maid servant knew what to reply. The wife happened to be coming down stairs at the moment; the officers bowed low, and one of them said, "Excuse our visit; it is to beg you to tell your husband that I, the purposes. Grand Duke Constantine, and my brother here, the Grand Duke Nicholas, could not leave the capital without offering our respects and congratulations to his wife." They then withdrew. When the father inlaw heard this, said he, "Daughter, I love ly trimmed and a bonnet of the latest mode, you still better for the sake of Todtleben."

----A Dutchman whose dictionary definition of the word rambler, as near as he could recollect, was vagabond, dining with Johnson, and wishing to show his respect for the author of 'The Rambler,' drank his health in these words-Your health, Mr. Vaga-

A man praising porter said it was so excellent a beverage that it always made him warm hear;"-looking straight at the rigid fat. "I have seen the time," said another, profile of the corporal on the wall-"and "when it always made you lean." "When?"

Many ladies have two faces, one to sleep in, and the other to show in company. The first is generally reserved for cold mutton and a husband, and the other for company and balls. Did wives take half the trouble to please their husbands that they do strangers, the demand for divorces would "experience a charge." rience a change."

The most treacherous glass in nature is a "glass of brandy"—it reflects back death instead of your image.

A WIFE's BILLS .- Vol. 8th of Cushing's Reports contains an opinion on a case where a mesmeric physician sued a husband for service rendered the wife in his absence. It is to the effect that "the law does not recognise the dreams, visions, or revelations of a won an in the mesmeric sleep, as necessa-ries for a wife, for which the huzband, without his consent, can be made to pay. These are fancy articles, which those who have money of their own to dispose of may purchase if they think proper; but they are not necessaries, known to the law, for which the wife can pledge the credit of her hus-

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—An ice machine has just been completed at the Cuyahoga iron works, Cleveland, Ohio, which is capable of producing one ton of solid crystal ice in twenty hours. A trial has recently been made with the above result while the mercury stood at 80 degrees in the apartment. The estimated expense of manufacturing ice by such a machine is \$5 per ton, or one-

"THIS ANIMAL," said an itinerant showman, "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same length back again, making in all twenty-eight feet. He cries in the woods in the night season like a human being in distress, and then devours all that come to his assistance—a person. When the party was breaking up. sad instance of the depravity of human na-

THE ORIGIN OF A FASHION.—There is a smile going round Europe, (says the Daily News,) at the simplicity of the ladies of England, France, and America, in their worship of Parish fashions. Because a will doubtless accommodate yourself to the beautiful young Empress found it convenient to revive the fashion of full petticoats, SINGULAR WHALE FIGHT.—A whale six dens do but copy the dress without the ty-two feet long was picked up at sea about excuse!

A contemporary tells a good joke about a verdant limb of the law, who resided upon Nanticoke Creek, an ind the absence of the pastor acted as clerk. He had a strange way of manufacturing words when at a loss for the right one. Well, upon a certain occasion, when he deemed his services in request, he undertook to give out a hymn, in which the word 'doxology' occur-red; as he could not get hold of the word,

A ROYAL MATTRESS .- The ex King Lou-

s of Bavaria, who recently attained his ser

entieth year, was, a few days ago, waited on at his chateau at Ludwigshahe, in the Palatinate, by a deputation from Strasburg. in which place he was born, who pai their respects to him on the occasion. The King received them most kindly, promised to visit their city, and related to them a curious circumstance. At the time of his birth, in August, 1786, his father, who was then only Prince des Deux Ponts, commanded the Alsace regiment in the service of France, which was in the garrison at Strasburg; and, a few days after the birth, he was astonished to see that all his grenadiers had cut off their beards and moustaches. On inquiring why they had done so, one of the men stepped for ward and said that they had determined to beg his acceptance of a velvet mattress for the new born prince, and that they had stuffed it with their beards and moustaches! I have the mattress still," cried the King, "and will show it to you!" The mattress was produced, and the King added, "I do not think that there is in the world a bed which can be called more strictly military

FATTENING TURREYS .- The alimentary properties of charcoal are very great; indeed, it has been asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any article, four turkeys were taken and confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same in another pen, and fed daily on the same pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fatter and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor. This would appear to establish, beyond a doubt, the benefit of charcoal for fattening

THE ANTICS OF THE WIDOWS .- "Do you think moire antique becoming on a widowl said the young widow to Mrs. Partington. The old lady scanned her attentively through her glasses before she answered: "More antical said she at length, and her finger was raised up like a note of exclamation. "I should think less antic would be more becoming in a widow. Widows more antic must be them spoke of by Paul to Timothy, who was wanton and will marry, Well, well, let 'em, though where a woman has once married with a congealing and one that beats responsibility to her own, state again."